

CLEVELAND IS  
AGAINST CUBAHe Informs His Cabinet That He  
Will Defer Action

## ON THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS

Has Decided To Act as a Mediator Be-  
tween the Countries.

## THE FELTON-MADDOX CASE TAKEN UP

Mrs. Felton Made a Speech Before the  
Committee—But the Doctor's Case  
Is Very Weak.

Washington, April 10.—(Special.)—The president told his cabinet today that he was against recognizing the belligerence of the Cubans. He will not act on the congressional resolutions for the present. He told the cabinet that he would communicate with the Spanish government, but gave his assistants no details. His plan is to endeavor to settle the difficulty by mediation. Very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him by commercial interests in New York and elsewhere not to recognize the belligerence of the Cubans. These people think it would lead to a war scare and have a very damaging effect upon stocks and upon trade. They have represented to him that it would create a panic on the stock exchange. Mr. Whitney's visit here is to prevent that. He had a long talk with the president last night.

In consequence of all this the president has decided to mediate between the two warring peoples as he did in the Japanese case. He will take occasion to look over the field politically. Just what proposition he will make to Spain is not known, but Mr. Cleveland thinks he can succeed in bringing the war to a close without going to the extent of arousing the ire of Spain. If the Spanish government declines to consider his propositions, he thinks it will be ample time to resort to the measure proposed by the congressional resolutions.

## Judge Lawson Coming Home.

Judge Lawson leaves for home tomorrow morning. He is going down on private matters, but will take occasion to look over the field politically. Just what proposition he will make to Spain is not known, but Mr. Cleveland thinks he can succeed in bringing the war to a close without going to the extent of arousing the ire of Spain. If the Spanish government declines to consider his propositions, he thinks it will be ample time to resort to the measure proposed by the congressional resolutions.

Colonel Miles returned from Georgia this morning. He reports the fourth district overwhelmingly for free coinage. He is smilingly happy notwithstanding the several candidates who have announced against him, and feels assured of re-election and election.

## Charley Collier in Washington.

Mr. Collier, president of the Atlanta exposition company, is here working in the matter of having the government balance of the government appropriation for the exposition paid to the company for the work it did for the government. There is less than \$15,000 of this unexpended balance. The exposition company spent \$30,000 in grading the site and for water supply and sewerage of the government building. Mr. Collier is endeavoring to have the unexpended balance paid to the exposition company by the government officers. Failing in that, he will present it to congress through the Georgia congressmen and endeavor to have a resolution to that effect adopted.

## The Felton-Maddox Contest.

To an outside observer Judge Maddox, of Georgia, would appear to be in a pickle. He has a fight on his hands to come back to congress, and he has a fight on his hands to hold his present seat. To get back again he must fight Judge Milner, and when he defeats Milner for the nomination he must go against a populist in the election. These fights are now upon him. He is handling them skillfully, and while in all of it, at long range, he is forced to fight hard to hold his seat in the present congress.

Dr. Felton wants the seat Judge Maddox has now. He and Mrs. Felton are here making a fight for it on the alleged ground of right. In this fight they are aided by one of the shrewdest lawyers and politicians in the country—W. W. Dudley, formerly of Indiana. The argument in this case before the elections committee of the house today was one of the most interesting events of this congress.

## The Feltons Had No Evidence.

Dr. and Mrs. Felton and Colonel Dudley faced Judge Branham and Mr. Gus Fitch, and the committee enjoyed a treat. Judge Maddox and his lawyers were the first to face a woman before an election committee of congress. You might think that is fun, bold reader, but it is not. Mrs. Felton is no ordinary woman. Indeed, I doubt if there be another woman in America with her skill and brains in handling a case. There is certainly no better politician, and you know a lawyer cannot handle a female opponent as he would a man. If Mrs. Felton had had any case she perhaps would have won it, but the dear old lady unfortunately had no good ground upon which to base her husband's contest. She could not produce any votes which should be thrown out by which Dr. Felton's vote could overcome that for Judge Maddox. But she had hundreds of pages of evidence about trivial matters.

In arguing the case Colonel Dudley did the main speaking, and being prompted by Mrs. Felton. The doctor sat by quietly listening. Colonel Dudley did well for the case he had, devoting most of his time to a description of the negro barbeque in Rome on election day and telling how every negro who voted for county bonds and Mr. Maddox was given a red ticket which entitled him to a barbeque dinner.

## Mrs. Felton Speaks.

At the conclusion of Colonel Dudley's remarks Mrs. Felton was given four minutes to reply to Mr. Fitch's statement. She said she had merely acted as an amanuensis for Magistrate Gaines. Then she made a touching and tearful appeal to the committee. But for the fact that there is no evidence on Dr. Felton's side of the case which could be construed into entitling him to the seat the combined efforts of

Colonel Dudley and Mrs. Felton might have won.

But everything shows up for Judge Maddox, and Judge Branham and Mr. Fitch argued the case exceptionally. The indications are that the committee will unanimously report Judge Maddox is entitled to hold his seat.

## The Fight Against Vandiver.

The postmaster general will hear the Rome postmaster case tomorrow morning. Mr. Towers will urge that Vandiver should not have because he has been a dishonest dealer and because he played a friendly game of poker. Mr. Vandiver will show that he quit the liquor business some time ago as to the fact that he has played a small game of poker he will make no defense; and poker being a popular game in administration circles, this fact will add to his strength. The president himself, who finally passed upon this case, loves a little game of poker as much as any living man, and he thinks the man who won't indulge in a small little game occasionally has not the right spirit. The only objection to Vandiver, the only thing the charges which have counted against him, is that he conducted a barroom. If he proves tomorrow that he no longer does that, and does not intend to do so again, the chances are that he will get his appointment.

## The Southern Federal Prison.

Senator Bacon has assurances from the judiciary committee that on Monday his bill appropriating \$100,000 for the location of a site and the commencement of work on the southern federal prison will be reported. The judiciary committee reports it. Senator Bacon will immediately present it to the appropriations committee for addition to the civil bill. He has talked with members of that committee and thinks it will be added in the form of an amendment assured. While his present bill carries but \$100,000, the prison is to cost \$300,000 completed. The first appropriation is simply to start the work. Senator Bacon feels assured that the prison will be located in Georgia.

## Clifton Offered a Position.

Colonel Bill Clifton, the "war horse of Chatham," is here. Colonel Bill has been tendered a good-paying place in the interior department, which he will probably accept.

## PROPOSES MEDIATION.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH SENT TO MINISTER TAYLOR

## To Be Submitted to the Spanish Government—The Administration's Policy Set Forth.

New York, April 10.—A Tribune special from Washington says that an important dispatch bearing on Cuban affairs, was sent to Madrid from the state department today. It was signed by Secretary Olney and addressed to Minister Taylor. In it the Cuban policy of the administration was laid down with detail and particularity. The four principal points of the dispatch were:

First—The president proposes mediation on the part of the United States looking to a settlement of existing differences between the Spanish government and the Cubans.

Second—The dispatch refers to the correspondence between the state department and the Spanish government in 1895, in which Spain promised to institute governmental reforms in Cuba, which promises, it is said, have not been fulfilled.

Third—The president says that the present rebellion in Cuba is more serious and widespread than any other which has arisen in recent years; that the insurgents control practically all of Cuba except Havana and its neighborhood, and that the circumstances seem to warrant friendly overtures by this country.

Fourth—The United States government assures Spain of the kindest motives on its part in seeking to bring about a pacific settlement of affairs in Cuba. It says that the good offices of this country have been accepted in the spirit in which they are proffered.

Secretary Olney's letter to Minister Taylor was written in the most cautious manner. In referring to the proposition that Spain should mediate on the part of the United States, he says that the attitude of this country in the matter is a friendly one, and that the United States can have no other object, as Spain must know, than to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs in Cuba. He compliments Spain to the extent of intimating that she is too great a power to fear to do what is right, and that if the claims of the Cuban insurgents as to Spanish wrongs are based on fact it is the duty of the Madrid government to institute a more just, lenient and humane policy toward Cuba.

As one reason for suggesting mediation in the case, Minister Taylor is informed that many of the citizens in this country interested in estates in Cuba, or in commerce with the island, have suffered, and are suffering on account of the present rebellion. This fact and others, which the secretary sets forth, are, in his opinion, a sufficient justification for proposing to Spain that she accept the good offices of the United States in effecting a settlement of the differences between the mother country and her island colony.

## TO MAKE A PRESIDENT.

## The First Steps Taken Yesterday in Chicago.

Chicago, April 10.—Four members of the sub-committee of arrangements, for the national democratic convention, arrived at the Palmer house today in response to a call for a special meeting to consider various details connected with the forthcoming national convention.

The visitors were: National Chairman W. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania; Colonel John Prather, of St. Louis; Thomas H. Sherley, of Kentucky, and Secretary S. B. Shedd, of Louisiana.

## An Attorney Discharged.

Washington, April 10.—Acting Secretary Reynolds, of the interior department, today issued an order discharging Josiah Cobb of New Orleans, La., from his position before the department and all its branches. Mr. Cobb was a pension attorney and was charged with receiving illegal fees and filing fraudulent affidavits in pension cases.

CUBANS TO VOTE  
IN FOUR DAYSBut So Far No Candidates Have Been  
Announced for Office.

## ELECTION WILL BE A FARCE

Only One Party Will Take Any Part  
in the Voting.

## NO WAR JUST LIKE IT IS ON RECORD

Within the Pale of Civilization It Has  
No Duplicate—May Battles  
Have Been Fought.

Havana, April 8, via Tampa, April 10.—The farce of holding elections in the island of Cuba will be enacted Sunday.

The autonomist and reformist parties have defied the government and refused to take part.

The union-constitutional party will, therefore, have a walkover. This party is made up of the extreme Spaniards who succeeded in forcing the recall of the humane Martine Campos and the substitution of Weyler as captain general. They are the people who applauded when Weyler decreed that insurgents are bandits and should be treated accordingly. They constantly urge greater severity in the enforcement of the decrees, and chafe at the restraints, which the attitude of the congress of the United States has made necessary.

They are numerically inferior to the other parties and have generally sought a union with the reformists on local affairs.

## And Yet No Candidates.

The election is four days off, yet the candidates have not been named. The election inspectors were chosen yesterday. Instead of the struggle for representation which is usually better than a New York primary fight, the constitutionalists had no opposition. It is needed to accomplish the result this year will be light.

The decision to hold elections was a bluff. All the world and the wise men at Washington were expecting a conflict. It is not a war of the kind which exists in Cuba. Congress did not wait to see the bluff called. Senator Hale should know and within the manner in which an American people cast their ballots for representatives in the Spanish cortex.

It's a War to Death.

The island of Cuba is in the throes of such a war as only Spaniards and Spanish descendants can give against each other. Civilization must move backward almost a century to find a parallel. It is not a war of arms against arms as the north fought the south. It is not like the recent clash between Japan and China. It is not even a struggle between a few nations. It is a war of the kind which exists in Cuba. Congress did not wait to see the bluff called. Senator Hale should know and within the manner in which an American people cast their ballots for representatives in the Spanish cortex.

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MRS. MAYBRICK'S LIBERTY.

A Joint Resolution for Her Release.  
The Debs Contempt Case.

Washington, April 10.—A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Maybrick, of England, for the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick, in England.

It declares that the people of the United States sympathize with Mrs. Maybrick in her suffering under a sentence of life imprisonment at hard labor; that they almost universally believe in her innocence, and that she was unjustly convicted; and that the United States government should take steps to secure her release.

As soon as the resolution was read Mr. Sherman rose, and with every appearance of annoyance, said:

"That joint resolution be laid on the table and not to be taken up."

Mr. Call demanded that the resolution be taken up, and said that he would be glad to hear what reasonable objection there could be to the resolution of the joint resolution to the judiciary committee.

## GOMEZ ALIVE SURE.

General Weyler Says Peace Must Come Before Reform.

Madrid, April 10.—A dispatch to The Imperial says that Captain General Weyler in discussing the Cuban reform movement with some of the leaders of the reformist party declared that Spain reaffirmed the impossibility of even thinking of reform until the island should be pacified by force of arms. The dispatch also says that it is now definitely known that the rebel leader, Gomez, is alive, despite the many recent reports of his death.

## SLEPT ON THEIR ARMS.

Several Engagements on the Island.  
The Spanish Warful.

Havana, April 10.—According to reports received here there have been a number of engagements between the insurgents and Spanish forces at different parts of the island. The Spanish troops have been counter-attacked by the rebels under Maceo and the Spanish troops are expected to occupy the island in a few days.

## RUTH HAS THE MEASLES.

The President's First Baby Has Contracted the Disease.

Washington, April 10.—The president's first daughter, developed a case of measles this morning. Little Ruth Cleveland and the children of Private Secretary Theodore Roosevelt have the same disease, are getting along nicely. The cabinet meeting was held as usual today.

els under Maceo and Aca, near the trocha in the vicinity of Las Cunas. The insurgents lost four killed.

The Spanish gunboat Alferia and the fort at Cabanas, on the north coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, have had a battle with the enemy's forces.

## The Cubans Acquitted.

New York, April 10.—The jury in the case of the Cubans on trial in connection with the Bermuda filibuster expedition returned a verdict at 6 o'clock tonight of "not guilty" in the case of all the defendants.

## The Cruiser Was Not Captured.

Key West, Fla., April 10.—The reported capture of the schooner Pearl by a Spanish cruiser was a mistake. The schooner is now ashore near Turtle harbor. The steamer George W. Childs, of filibuster fame, has been chartered to go to her assistance and left today for that purpose.

## A STARTLING RUMOR

That Consul Williams Has Been Murdered.

And That His Body Was Dragged Through the Streets of Havana. Excitement at Madrid.

New York, April 11.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Madrid says:

"A rumor is current here in the cafes and streets that the consul Williams has been murdered in Havana and his body dragged through the streets."

"Excitement prevails throughout the city in consequence of this report, but the authorities have no knowledge of any such event."

It is also rumored that Maceo is dead, and that in battle yesterday the rebels lost 500 men. No confirmation of these reports can be obtained here."

## KING MENELIK'S COFFEE.

An Alliance with the Dervishes Is Being Sought.

Rome, April 10.—The government is informed that the dervishes are retreating to Oso, on the Italian side of the Atbara river, abandoning their mules, weapons and stores. It is affirmed that King Menelik is sending an envoy into the Begemder province, as the bearer of a large quantity of coffee and other presents, and with instructions to treat for an alliance with the dervishes.

## OREGON FOR THE WHITE METAL

A FREE COINAGE PLANK BY A BIG VOTE.

The State Democratic Convention Elects a Free Coinage Delegation.

Portland, Ore., April 10.—By a vote of 150 to 30 the delegates to the state democratic convention yesterday adopted the free coinage plank. Notwithstanding the opposition manifested by the "sound money" men at last night's meeting the free silver delegates to the national convention were elected.

The Multnomah county delegation, as supposed to be pretty evenly divided on the question of free coinage, for their men, stood twenty-four for "sound money" and eleven for free coinage. The Multnomah county delegation, as supposed to be pretty evenly divided on the question of free coinage, for their men, stood twenty-four for "sound money" and eleven for free coinage.

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YESTERDAY'S TILT  
WAS AT ALBANYJudge Crisp and Secretary Smith Greeted  
by a Large Crowd.

## IT WAS A FREE COINAGE ONE

Secretary Smith's Weak Explanation  
of the Peek Letter.

## SAYS HE WROTE IT TO AID GENERAL GORDON

That He Was for Free Coinage at That  
Time—Crisp's Argument for the  
Cause of the People.

Albany, Ga., April 10.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—Nearly 5,000 people gathered here this morning to hear the joint debate on the silver question.

The pleasure of hearing the debate, however, was not enjoyed by this number, because of the limited accommodations of the tabernacle, in which the speaking occurred. The tabernacle belongs to the Georgia Chautauque assembly, which is now in session, and occupies a plot of ground just to the rear of the courthouse. Entrance to the tabernacle is effected by passing through the main entrance to this building.

The people of this section favor the free coinage of silver by a majority equal almost to the ratio of 16 to 1.

Though not in Judge Crisp's district, the people of Daugherty are proud of the record of this distinguished Georgian and his reception here was in the nature of a magnificent ovation.

Both speakers reached Albany during the night. Judge Crisp was taken in charge by Captain R. Hobbs, while Mr. Smith was accompanied by the residence of Captain J. S. Davis. Prior to the speaking a formal reception was tendered to each of the speakers and hundreds gathered to shake them by the hand.

The surrounding districts were represented by handsome delegations. A large number of free silver men from Georgia and the American was represented by a brass band and a delegation 200 strong.

## That Letter to Peek.

One of the features of the argument here today was Mr. Smith's apology for the letter to Mr. Peek. He stated that he had not fully studied the silver question at that time and was furthermore anxious to secure the election of General John B. Gordon to the senate. That explained his immature declaration.

Judge Crisp declared, in the course of his argument, that he would not allow himself to be frightened by the charge that free coinage was one of the demands of the populists. He observed that it was borrowed from the democratic party just as the views of Mr. Smith were borrowed from the republican party, including Wall Street and John Sherman. Both speakers repudiated themselves well and the best of temper was preserved. There was no display of feeling except in the earnestness with which each speaker advanced his respective arguments.

Quite a large number of ladies were present and they served as a restraint upon the more expressive enthusiasm of the audience. Still the applause was frequent and there was no lack of appreciation manifested.

## SECRETARY SMITH OPENS.

Confesses That He Wrote the Peek Letter To Elder Gordon Senator.

Dr. W. A. DuBois, the platform superintendent of the Georgia Chautauque, presided over the joint debate and introduced the first speaker. Said he:

"This is not a political discussion, in the narrow use of that term, but a dignified debate on one of the most important questions of the day. Remember, fellow citizens, that you are here in the presence of the ladies of Georgia. Let your applause be generous, but not intemperate. Acquit yourselves like true Georgians. (Applause.) It gives me pleasure to present to you the first speaker, Hon. Hoke Smith."

Though a large majority of those present favored free coinage, a cordial reception was given to the speaker as he arose from his seat. One or two of his staunch admirers shouted, "Hurrah for Smith."

As soon as the applause subsided Mr. Smith began:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—Judge Crisp and I are both democrats. Each of us, later on, will be found supporting both the national and state nominees regardless of what the results of the present agitation may be. This is merely a family consultation on the first question. (Laughter.) Those who believe in sound money do not believe in a contraction of the currency, but rather in having the currency expanded. Our opponents are not alone in contending for gold and silver. We insist that our policy will accomplish that result and that free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 will not accomplish that result. Both of us agree that a contraction of the currency is not a thing to be desired and that is not the issue in this discussion. The question is, will free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 increase the currency and furnish a policy which would result in monetarism. (Applause.)"

"Where Is It?"

"Judge Crisp makes a delightful speech on his side of the question. He will talk about the evils of contraction and tell you that a gold standard will reduce prices. This does not touch the issue. What will the proposed system bring about? I want your attention just here. I see you are disposed to give it to me. (Applause.) Modern advocates of free silver have received erroneous impressions. Let me remind you that there is more silver money in circulation today than ever before in the history of this union."

Just at this point some one sang out: "Where is it?"

Without observing the question, Mr. Smith continued:

"Silver dollars amounting to \$425,000,000 are now in circulation, besides \$75,000,000 in gold."

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fractional currency. This fractional money is legal tender for amounts not over \$10; silver dollars are legal tender for any amount. This is the present condition of things, notwithstanding the demonetization of silver in 1873. I am not here to defend that act. If the law is a good one, it ought to remain upon the statute book. It makes no difference to me how it was carried in 1873, whether by fraud or otherwise. That is not germane to this issue. Wise. That the act of 1873 produce that?"

Discussed the Volume of Currency.

Mr. Smith discussed the volume of the currency at some length and compared it with other countries.

Touching upon a different phase of the subject, Mr. Smith said:

Judge Crisp will call your attention to the fact that prices began to decline in 1873 and tell you that the gold standard caused that reduction. Let him also explain the reduction of prices from 1874 to 1871. Did the act of 1873 produce that?"

(Applause.)

Mr. Smith denied that three halves of cotton would be required to cancel a debt of \$100 at the present time, whereas only two halves would have been required five years ago. Even if such was true the act of 1873 could not have produced that result. Whatever evils were brought about by the passage of that act occurred immediately thereafter.

Following the beaten path of his former arguments Mr. Smith proceeded at some length to speak of the relative value of gold and silver and the absolute impossibility of having a legal ratio between the two metals which was not based upon a commercial ratio.

"You can't bring about a parity between the two metals by any artificial means. I can't see what good there is in such a proposition. Perhaps my distinguished friend will say that he can't turn logic and common sense into a laughing and crying of 'So so.'"

"Well, let him explain the matter to your satisfaction. You thought you don't have free coinage; you nevertheless have a circulation of \$425,000,000 in silver, and what more do you want? If I had a horse more than thirty or forty years old, I would use him, that horse would do me no good. If I could use my neighbor's horse I would derive just as much benefit as if the horse actually belonged to me. If silver can be obtained under the present system why change it for one that will tend to bring about monetarism. (Applause.)"

Says He Follows Jefferson.

Judge Crisp says that 16 to 1 will bring silver up to the value of gold. If he can bring silver up to the value of gold, then I'll follow him. But he can't do it. In no country has the legal ratio ever been able to overcome the commercial difference. Thomas Jefferson undertook to fix the commercial ratio between the two metals and fix the legal ratio on that basis. That ratio was 16 to 1. Under whose leadership then do I stand? Under that of Thomas Jefferson."

Mr. Smith explained that the ratio was changed during the administration of Andrew Jackson. As it was found to undervalue silver it was changed again in 1873 because the ratio of 16 to 1 undervalued gold.

Mr. Smith went on to show that various other nations had suspended free coinage of silver and that it would be ridiculous for the United States to revolutionize things by resuming the free coinage of that metal. If a reduction of prices had been occasioned by the commercial ratio brought about that result, could the removal of only one of these causes bring about the restoration of prices?

He then argued that if seventeen men could carry a bar of iron with extreme difficulty, that one man would simply be crushed to the ground. Judge Crisp, however, would say: "Let him try it." (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith's "Remedy."

Mr. Smith argued that a want of confidence was largely the cause of the present difficulties. The fear that a silver dollar might be cut in two. "On this account," said he, "holders of our securities have dumped them back into this country." As a remedy, Mr. Smith advocated that greenbacks be paid off in gold and that the Sherman notes also be redeemed. He also said our trouble is not a want of silver, but a want of confidence. The fear that a silver dollar would be reduced to 50 cents, and doubt as to keeping dollars together, holders of our securities dumped them back into this country fearing that dollars would be cut in two. From that point of view, Mr. Smith said, what the proposition? Pay off the balance of greenbacks with gold; pay off the Sherman notes; facilitate the issuance of state bank notes; restore confidence. Suppose there was free coinage, every creditor would collect at once. No farmer would get an extension. A bank that could loan would have no business. He advocated the issuance of state bank notes. He discussed the results that would follow if a free coinage man should be elected president and urged that free coinage should be excluded from office.

"As to my position in 1891," said Mr. Smith, "I am not sure if I was right then he can do more than I can. If anybody had asked me in 1891 if I favored free silver I would have replied: 'No.' If the same man had asked whether or not I had studied the question, my reply would have been: 'Yes.' Since that time I have studied the question. The time I wrote that letter I was anxious to bring about the election of the distinguished soldier who stood next to Lee at Appomattox—General John B. Gordon." (Applause.)

Mr. Smith closed by anticipating the argument of Judge Crisp, calling attention to the fact that he was quite a funny man.

## JUDGE CRISP'S REPLY.

An Argument That Carried the Crowd with Him and Was Convincing.

As soon as the applause subsided, the close of Mr. Smith's speech subsided, Mr. J. S. Davis,







## WHO BOUGHT IT?

Purchaser of the Macon and Birmingham  
Is Not Known.

AND PEOPLE KEEP GUESSING

Memphis Railway Officials Think  
They Know a Negro in Macon  
Attempts Suicide.

Macon, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—The identity of the purchaser of the Macon and Birmingham railroad has never been revealed, but the people in this section generally believe that it was bought by the Southern railway. Now comes, however, a leading railway man from Memphis who says that it is his opinion, and it is also the belief and statement of other railway officials in Memphis and Birmingham, that the purchaser of the Macon and Birmingham is the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad.

In this connection the following will be read with interest: Mr. J. S. Leeds, traffic manager of the Young Men's Business League of St. Louis, has been in Macon and Savannah during the past few days in an effort to secure direct rail connection for St. Louis with Macon and Savannah. St. Louis has been using Gulf ports heretofore, and the decision has been made to get to Macon and Savannah. St. Louis is coming to Macon and Savannah unless something unforeseen prevents.

St. Louis wants independent direct rail connection. To accomplish this it is necessary for her to have a direct line. Her links of road now not in any other system. At present there is no St. Louis in the independent line as far as through service is concerned.

Grand Chancellor Schatzman and other Macon Knights of Pythias have invited a lodge with thirty-five members on Wednesday to Birmingham. The Macon knights have a most hospitable reception. They were delighted with their trip.

There will be a trolley ride. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 11th. The business session of the convention will be held at the hotel.

A happy finale to the trip over Columbus' famous electric line was given by a delightful spread at the site of the plant of the Chattahoochee Brewing Company, two miles west of the city.

Wednesday morning there will be another business session of the association. That night one of the principal pleasures of the convention will be the trip on the special steamer which has been chartered for the occasion and will bear the happy couple to the splendidly equipped yacht.

The last business meeting of the convention will be held Thursday morning. That afternoon the crowd will adjourn to the splendidly equipped yacht.

The knights Templars. The Georgia state commandery of Knights Templars will meet in annual session here on April 15th and 16th.

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## TO ENTERTAIN THEM

Within the Next Week There Will Be  
Many Strangers in Columbus.

THREE BODIES TO MEET THERE

The Police Chiefs, Town Marshals and  
Sheriffs To Meet—The Knights  
Templars, Too.

Columbus, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—Next Tuesday the annual convention of police chiefs and sheriffs of the state of Georgia convenes in Columbus and the indications are that the convention will be one of the largest of any yet held.

The session will last three days and is a most interesting programme, one that will be full of entertainment for the visiting representatives of law and order, has been arranged for the occasion.

Connolly Will Be There. Chief Connolly, of Atlanta, is president of the association. He is a well-known representative of law and order, has been arranged for the occasion.

There will be a trolley ride. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 11th.

A happy finale to the trip over Columbus' famous electric line was given by a delightful spread at the site of the plant of the Chattahoochee Brewing Company, two miles west of the city.

Wednesday morning there will be another business session of the association. That night one of the principal pleasures of the convention will be the trip on the special steamer which has been chartered for the occasion and will bear the happy couple to the splendidly equipped yacht.

The last business meeting of the convention will be held Thursday morning. That afternoon the crowd will adjourn to the splendidly equipped yacht.

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## THEY ARE AT WORK

The Atlanta Baseball Players Putting  
In Hard Licks.

LARGE CROWDS GO OUT TO SEE

The Men Are All Beardless Fellows,  
But They Appear To Know The  
Game.

It is encouraging. The Atlanta baseball team put in two hours of hard work yesterday morning and then repeated the work in the afternoon.

And when they went to bed last night they were a dozen tired men courting sleep.

Manager Knowles knows how to work a ball player, and while he makes them all come up to the line he has laid down, he does the same himself. It's a walk, a run and a bicycle ride he puts them through on the ball is knocked, thrown and chased over the field.

By no means is the work light, and when the men came off the field at noon they were all tired and hungry. It was a walk to town, a hearty dinner and then back to the park the men went.

Not a slow, indolent worker could be seen on the grounds. Every one showed a determination to do his best.

Some quick, excellent throwing was given up to the delight of those who were looking on. All of the new men are youngsters—most of them might be called kids, but they all show a pleasant and remarkable familiarity with handling the ball.

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## Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Atlanta, Saturday, April 11, 1896.

United States Government  
Weather Bureau's Forecast for  
today: Fair and warm.

It needing anything that is usually kept in a thorough and progressive Dry Goods store it is much to your interest to remember this ideal establishment.

Just now we have many very special values in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Neckwear, Ribbons, Laces and the like.

Veilings The Spring display of fine and novel Veilings is unusually effective here. There is remarkable beauty, rarity and value in the variety we offer.

Plain Chiffon Veilings. Embroidered Chiffon Veils, both ready-made, finished with lace border, and made to order. Also a large stock of muslin, jackdaw, cream and black.

Fancy Veilings, ready-made on the latest and most fashionable styles. Also a large stock of muslin, jackdaw, cream and black.

All fair Atlantians wear Veils—they protect and prettify—and save you money if you secure them here and now.

Women's Of course you'll wear a Belt. You can't well omit one from your Spring collection of Dress Knickknacks. Don't waste time, energy and money looking around, but come straight here where you may choose from the best and biggest stock.

White Kid Belts, leather-covered buckles. White Enamel Leather Belts, very highly polished.

White Cat Belts, with German silver and French gilt buckle. Ooze Belts, all colors, plain and pique.

Cross Levant Belts in Persian effects. Alligator, Lizard and Galuchet Belts. Gold and Fish Scale Iridescent Belts with jeweled buckles.

The department wouldn't be so popular if prices were wrong. So popular it that consistency pervades throughout.

Hosiery A splendid stock of perfect facilities, as a matter of course, the natural consequence follows—a healthy growth manifest in each day's sales.

We are as keen and alert for your Hosiery trade as we are for Silks, Dress Goods or any of the other important departments of the store.

At 25c Women's fast black Lisle Thread Hose, with the rubber heel.

Women's fine Egyptian Cotton Hose, black boots with open tops. Women's black "Onyx" dyed fast black Macao Yarn Hose.

Mixtures "Onyx" black ribbed Hose, high spliced heel and double sole. Misses' Cotton Hose in different shades of tan.

Men's fast black Macao Yarn Half Hose, with the rubber heel.

Women's black Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed.

Women's black Ingrain Hose, warranted fadeless and stainless, Macao feet.

Women's fast black seamless Hose, best Macao Yarn, split soles.

Misses' black ribbed Hose, high-spliced heel and double sole.

Men's fast black Egyptian Cotton Half-Hose.

Women's black Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed.

Women's black Ingrain Hose, warranted fadeless and stainless, Mac



## The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00  
The Sunday Edition (20 to 25 pages)... \$1.00  
The Weekly... \$1.00  
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## Where To Find The Constitution.

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JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.  
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixth Street.  
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street.  
DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.  
PENSACOLA, FLA.—Pensacola Drug Store.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—Hatter Bros.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

## Notice to Subscribers.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the cities. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker. The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kersh, W. H. Overby and L. B. Wilcox.

## Watch Your Dates.

The dates following the address of subscribers indicate time to watch date. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 11, 1896.

## Facts from Boston.

We print in another column an exceedingly interesting letter from Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of The Arena, a popular magazine published in Boston. The attention of our readers is called particularly to the statements of Mr. Flower with regard to the attitude of eastern democrats and republicans with respect to the money question. The members of both parties in that section are checked by jowl with each other on the money question. They stand shoulder to shoulder against the interests of the people and in behalf of the interests of the money power.

The worst feature of the whole business is that the editors of the great dailies in that part of the country are overawed by the money power. They suppress all discussion of the money question except from the standpoint of gold monometallism, and will not allow the undeniable facts and irrefragable arguments in favor of the restoration of silver to appear, so that those who read the newspapers in the great financial centers do not know anything about the money question.

In one respect, we are glad to say, this policy of suppression has overreached itself. The cause of bimetalism has been so persistently belittled in the daily papers of the east that the money power has been terribly deceived as to the strength and influence of the silver movement among the people. The result is that such agencies of Wall and Lombard streets as the New York chamber of commerce have been induced to throw off the mask in time for the people of the country to understand and appreciate precisely the nature of the issue that is before them.

Another interesting fact mentioned by Mr. Flower is that Mr. Cleveland, after announcing that "public office is a public trust," proceeded to the Boston attorney of trusts to the position of attorney general of the United States, and as if this distinction were not great enough to confer on the attorney of the whiskey trust, he was lifted to the position of secretary of state when a vacancy occurred. The theory seems to have been that a "public trust" ought to be guarded and looked after by the agent of a private trust.

The New York World found out the facts about Olney, and, for a time, made quite a sensation of the matter. But, in some mysterious way, the editor of The World discovered, or was advised, that these attacks on Cleveland and Olney were calculated to injure the glorious cause of "sound" money. So the tirade against Olney's undemocratic record was cut short, and, in the eyes of The World, not only Mr. Olney, but the great Boston statesman whose shortcomings have been bleached white by his devotion to the British gold standard.

Mr. Flower also calls attention to the letter written by Justice Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina. We append to the communication of the editor of The Arena the letter written by Justice Clark. What he says is of surpassing interest to the cotton growers of the south. A few years ago, when the Mexican dollar was equal to ours, the cotton manufacturers paid 13 cents a pound for our cotton. They are still paying 13 cents a pound for their money, but the southern grower only receives 7 cents in gold, 6 cents less than he received in gold a few years ago.

This continues what The Constitution has said all along, that although their debts and taxes have been doubled the farmers of the south are compelled to sell their cotton at prices measured by the apparent depreciation of silver. They sold their cotton for 13 cents when gold and silver were together. They are now compelled to sell a short crop for 7 cents and a big crop for 6 cents.

If the merchants and business men of the south cannot see how they are hurt by this depreciation of cotton, we are very sorry for them. We can only hope that they will open their eyes to the plain facts in due time.

## Life in a Metropolis.

In New York at the present time a blind man is on trial for murder. A woman without arms is under indictment for the theft of a pocketbook, alleged to have been committed with her teeth. A young fellow without legs has just eloped with a pretty girl. Last February a poor man was sent to jail

for debt because a dog entrusted to him by a friend had run away. The owner of the dog sued for his value and received \$75. Because the defendant could not pay it he was sent to jail and his sick and helpless wife was left to starve.

But there is a bright side to the story. The New York Journal heard of the case, paid the money and the prisoner was released.

These are some of the curiosities of life in the American metropolis.

## Justice Lamar and Hon. Ben Hill.

We have not noted any attack on Senator Wallhall in recent issues of Secretary Smith's official organ on account of the letter he wrote to Senator John T. Morgan, stating that late in life Justice Lamar had changed his mind on the money question and was disposed to regard his vote against the free coinage of silver as a mistake. So far as we have seen, Senator Wallhall has not even been called on by the official organ to "spare the dead."

This is singular, too, when we remember the fact that Senator Lamar was one of our best and ablest leaders of the south who were opposed to the democratic policy of free coinage.

The action of the Mississippi legislature at the time showed that Justice Lamar did not represent his party in that state—and he certainly did not represent the party as a whole. He was re-elected to the senate in spite of his vote because he was a man of the highest character and of the highest ability, and he was supported by the people of his state in the legislative rebuke that his opposition to free coinage called out. That event conveys a lesson which all would-be leaders should take to heart. Character, integrity and ability are the basis of success in politics as well as in other walks of life.

We desire, however, at this time to call the attention of the official organ to the fact that evidence is accumulating that Justice Lamar, late in life, changed his mind so far as the financial question is concerned. We printed yesterday a letter from Hon. Mark Johnston, of Milldegeville, setting forth the substance of conversations had with Justice Lamar the summer before he died.

It will be seen, therefore, that Senator Wallhall violated no confidence—as, indeed, he would be incapable of doing—shown by quoting from it, was entirely the facts which were embodied in the Griffin speech of the great Alabamian.

In view of these facts, is not Secretary Smith doing a grave injustice to the memory of Lamar when he quotes the attitude of that great man to excuse his own position now? We think so. We think, too, that the official organ, instead of calling on those who honor Justice Lamar, should itself spare the dead.

There were but two southern democratic leaders who seemed to object to the democratic principles of free coinage—Justice Lamar and Hon. Benjamin H. Hill. We have already shown that Justice Lamar changed his mind late in life, after studying the question in all its details. We have also shown that Mr. Hill's opposition to free coinage was purely technical, for, in the very speech which Secretary Smith quotes to justify his own position, Mr. Hill shows beyond all question that he was an ardent believer in the principles of free coinage. The democratic party is in favor of free coinage in order to restore prices and prosperity and to prevent a further increase in the value of debts and taxes. Mr. Hill, in his speech, as we have shown by quoting from it, was entirely opposed to the effects of the gold standard, and denounced the very purpose for which silver was demonetized, namely, the enhancement of the value of government bonds. He insisted that these bonds were payable in silver dollars of 42½ grains, no matter to what extent silver might be depreciated.

And today if that great man were alive he would be foremost among those who are denouncing the oppressive effects of the British gold standard.

There is another fact of history concerning Mr. Hill's attitude toward the silver question which we present to the official organ as a clue to chew on. He was absent when the vote was taken on the Allison substitute for the Bland free coinage bill was voted on. The telegraphic dispatches stated that he was in Atlanta at the time, and in an interview which was printed the next day, denied that he was paired against the bill.

Now, we submit that it is both unjust and ridiculous for Senator Smith to be going about the state citing the names of Lamar and Hill as advocates of the infamous schemes of the money power. In Spain the American agents and lists and things so unpleasant that they are leaving the country by every train. A guard is maintained at the American legation in Madrid, and it is feared that trouble may break out at any moment.

The Spanish fleet is being organized at Ferrol and is about ready to go to sea. The ships composing it are the ironclads Pelayo, Infanta, Maria, Teresa, Vizcaya and Quendo, the torpedo destroyer Destructor and various torpedo boats. They will be immediately supplied with all necessary war material and will then sail for their destination, which is now unknown.

We cannot for a moment imagine that Spain proposes to go to war with us, especially at a time when she cannot hold her own against the insurgents in Cuba. But if the Spanish fleet comes into our waters with hostile intentions we are well prepared. We have two first-class armored ships, the Indiana and Maine, and we have the battle ships, Maine and Texas. Admiral Rance's flagship, New York, like the Indiana and her mate, is superior to any Spanish battleship. We also have three other available armored ships—Anagnippe, Miantonomah and Terror—besides the gun ketches. Of cruisers and gunboats we have the Columbia, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Raleigh, San Francisco, Newark, Marblehead, Atlanta and Montgomery. Three of these vessels are in the Mediterranean, but the others are all in the Atlantic and could easily be sent to the gulf. We have not counted our warships in the Pacific, because they would not be needed. The vessels already named could handle the Spanish fleet.

But there is no danger of war. The Ohio law is a step in the right direction, but can it be enforced? There is the rub. If the law is a success the cause of good morals will gain a distinct advantage, but if it is derided and

ignored it would have been better if it had never been placed on the statute book. It all depends upon whether it is backed up by public sentiment.

## No Third Term.

The other day The Journal and The World, of New York, sent out questions to leading democrats with a view to ascertaining public sentiment in regard to a third term for Mr. Cleveland.

The Journal asked the following question: "Would the election of a president for the third term be a menace to our republican institutions?"

Answers were received from Maine to Montana and from Wisconsin to Texas. The editor of The Omaha World-Herald speaks out very emphatically. He says that the honor which Washington received and which was denied to Grant will hardly be conferred upon a man who has disrupted his own party, demoralized his country's finances and publicly maligned the people of the better half of the United States, referring to Mr. Cleveland's western reference in his New York mission address.

Editor Walsh, of The Augusta Chronicle, tersely says that the example of the father of his country should never be departed from. No man should be elected president for a third term.

Among the other editors who speak out strongly against a third term are the editors of The New Orleans Picayune, Buffalo Times, Washington Times, Trenton True American, Indianapolis Times, Indianapolis Sentinel, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Butte Miner, Kansas City Times, Salt Lake Tribune, Washington Star, Rocky Mountain News, Memphis Commercial Appeal, and The Evansville Courier.

Among those who see no danger in a third term are the editors of The Columbus, O., Evening News, Charleston News and Courier, Boston Globe, Pittsburg Post, Milwaukee Journal, New Haven Register, Austin Statesman, Portland Argus and The Newark News. This is the only list of editors who see no danger in a third term. It is not Cleveland the logical candidate?

In reply Senator Vest, of Missouri, says that he is opposed to the renomination of Mr. Cleveland under any and all circumstances, and believes it to be impossible. If nominated he would not carry a county in Missouri.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, thinks that there could be no more logical nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a third term. There is not the least essence of logic in the proposition. His nomination would be an abandonment of every principle the party has ever avowed. It would not support any man for a third term.

On the same line are Senators Lindsey, of Kentucky; Berry, of Arkansas; Faulkner, of West Virginia; Call, of Florida; Smith, of New Jersey; Palmer, of Illinois; Representatives Cobb, of Alabama; Cockrell, of Texas; Cox, of Tennessee; Chardy, of Kentucky; Oney, of Virginia; De Armond, of Missouri; Cobb, of Missouri; Duckery, of Missouri; Berry, of Kentucky; Richardson, of Tennessee; Walsh, of New York; McKee, of Arkansas; Talbert, of South Carolina, and Layton, of Ohio.

Those who favor a third term are Senators Gray, of Delaware, and Representatives Mayer, of Louisiana; McClellan, of New York; Elliott, of South Carolina; Lester, of Georgia, and Bartlett, of Georgia.

Under the head of non-committal, The World has Senator Cockrell, of Missouri; Senator Turpie, of Indiana; Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Senator Martin, of Virginia; and Representative Burk, of Texas.

The secretaries and chairmen of democratic state committees favoring a third term are from New Jersey, Connecticut and Minnesota. Those opposed to a third term are from South Carolina, North Carolina, Maine, Wisconsin, Colorado, West Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri and Vermont.

Governor Alge, of Illinois, declares that Cleveland could not carry a single state in the union. E. C. Benedict favors Russell, of Massachusetts, if he cannot get Cleveland.

The New York party leaders are divided between Cleveland, Whitney and Russell.

Of course, these are only scattering expressions of opinion, but they will confirm the people in the belief that the democratic party are strongly opposed to a third presidential term for any man.

## More War Talk.

The absurd talk about a possible war between Spain and the United States has been revived.

The Spaniards are very excitable, and the resolutions recently passed by the American congress have made them very indignant. In Spain the American agents and lists and things so unpleasant that they are leaving the country by every train. A guard is maintained at the American legation in Madrid, and it is feared that trouble may break out at any moment.

The Spanish fleet is being organized at Ferrol and is about ready to go to sea. The ships composing it are the ironclads Pelayo, Infanta, Maria, Teresa, Vizcaya and Quendo, the torpedo destroyer Destructor and various torpedo boats. They will be immediately supplied with all necessary war material and will then sail for their destination, which is now unknown.

We cannot for a moment imagine that Spain proposes to go to war with us, especially at a time when she cannot hold her own against the insurgents in Cuba. But if the Spanish fleet comes into our waters with hostile intentions we are well prepared. We have two first-class armored ships, the Indiana and Maine, and we have the battle ships, Maine and Texas. Admiral Rance's flagship, New York, like the Indiana and her mate, is superior to any Spanish battleship. We also have three other available armored ships—Anagnippe, Miantonomah and Terror—besides the gun ketches. Of cruisers and gunboats we have the Columbia, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Raleigh, San Francisco, Newark, Marblehead, Atlanta and Montgomery. Three of these vessels are in the Mediterranean, but the others are all in the Atlantic and could easily be sent to the gulf. We have not counted our warships in the Pacific, because they would not be needed. The vessels already named could handle the Spanish fleet.

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Spanish vessels will probably be ordered to the coast of Cuba and will not come near our shores. The only way in which serious trouble may come is in some possible outrage which may be committed in Spain upon American tourists or our officials there. Even in that event war would be unlikely, because the Spanish government would apologize, punish its offenders and pay proper indemnity. Despite the war talk the outlook is peaceful.

## Claims Due the Exposition Company.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Charles A. Collier, who is now in Washington, will probably be successful in recovering for the exposition company a large sum of money which it paid out for necessary work in connection with the monument building at our recent exposition.

It seems that the company paid for the grading of the site for the government building, which was quite an expensive item, besides paying for the water mains, sewerage, the life-saving service building, certain expenses connected with the mineral and forestry exhibit and other matters. This money was simply advanced by the company, and the only reason that it was not paid out by the government is that the first place was because it was feared that the congressional appropriation was not sufficient.

Now, that it has been found that \$15,000 of the appropriation remains unexpended, the board agrees to the proposition that the expenses above referred to should be met from the surplus. The members of the board recommend that it be put in the hands of an administration which is not an administration claiming to be a democratic out-Hamiltons Hamilton; when an enormous bonded indebtedness is saddled upon an already impoverished republic, which, under a just and honest financial system, would today be enjoying a prosperity far greater than even the republic of Mexico.

Mr. Knowles's Card.

Without seeking to interfere in the slightest degree with the legislative race, we are gratified to learn that the absolutely impartial as between the several candidates—we call attention to the communication of Mr. Clarence Knowles, published elsewhere today. If this card were written by any other candidate, it would be received with the same publicity through our columns.

Mr. Knowles refers to a report which he thinks has been circulated with the view of including his name in the list of candidates. He says that he has been running as an insurance man, and with the view of securing the repeal of the Venable insurance bill and the enactment of legislation intended to decrease competition in fire insurance and increase rates. Mr. Knowles makes emphatic denial and announces that he is in favor of the freest possible competition in insurance, and does not propose to introduce any bill or advocate any legislation affecting insurance interests. This is an open and a frank statement and should set at rest the report referred to.

Were any similar report put in circulation concerning any of the other candidates, we would deem it our duty to accord their denial the same attention that we give Mr. Knowles.

In selecting the men who are to represent the county some of the professions must be recognized, and as there are only three places, it is naturally impossible to give all interests recognition. The five candidates now in the race are all well-known Atlantians, and all are sure the public would not do any of the injustice to ascribe their candidacy to unjust motives.

## That Seaboard Schedule.

The following communication, received from a subscriber in Lawrenceville, explains itself:

Lawrenceville, Ga.—Editor Constitution: Please send your paper to Lawrenceville by the Seaboard Air-Line railroad. As that schedule does not leave Atlanta until nearly midnight, The Constitution is not in the hands of patrons here until 2 o'clock. We prefer that it be sent by the Southern railroad, leaving Atlanta early in the morning and making connections at Savannah with the Lawrenceville railroad, thus putting it here a long while in advance of the arrival of the Seaboard from Atlanta.

Since the adoption of the midday schedule from Atlanta by the Seaboard much of the business to and from this place has been diverted to the Southern and we find ourselves pretty much the same condition as we were before the building of the Seaboard Air-Line. Respectfully,

We have received similar complaints from Athens and other points along the Seaboard Air-Line railroad. Athens asks that its papers be sent by the Georgia railroad, whose morning schedule from Atlanta reaches Athens long in advance of the arrival of the Seaboard, notwithstanding the fact that the distance is much greater.

It is not probable that the Seaboard will change its schedule, which, as it now stands, makes it the only train in America which has no morning train from its chief terminus.

What will Secretary Smith do when he sees the democratic party go overwhelmingly for the free coinage of silver? Will he bolt, or will he return to his celebrated platform "on which all democrats may unite?"

And now it seems that both Dingley and Turner are opposed to free Cuba. No doubt it just happens that way.

The untimely democracy of Georgia appears to be lining up on the senatorial primary.

In a few of the counties the democratic voters will be disfranchised on the senatorial question. This is very bad policy.

The British subject who is financial editor of The Boston Herald sometimes comes in conflict with himself.

Why did The New York World drop Olney and the trusts so suddenly?

Spring got to first base yesterday.

Secretary Smith seems to have a platform to suit every emergency. A year and a half ago he was denouncing the gold standard. Today he is favoring it.

## FACTS ON FINANCES

Editor Flower, of The Arena, Writes a Strong Letter

## ON THE IMPORTANT ISSUE

Now Before the People of the Country. "Sound Money" Is Only Another Name for Dishonest Money.

Boston, Mass., April 6.—Editor Constitution: I wish to congratulate you upon the brave and patriotic stand taken by The Constitution in behalf of the wealth creators of America; and in using the term "wealth creators." I do not mean merely the industrial millions as popularly understood, but I mean all persons engaged in legitimate business, whether they be manufacturers, merchants, farmers or artisans, or any other persons engaged in what may truly be termed legitimate business. You are right when you state that "the republican party of New York and the present administration are one and the same on that which is at stake before the people." They are vying with each other in servility to the Bank of England's financial policy and the tory class of America. A small coterie who call themselves financiers, because they have succeeded in earning millions of unearned wealth from the people, are the real power in the government. They are enlarging their philanthropies as the Pharisees of old, embroidering the words "sound money" and "honest money" on their robes and doing the bidding of the people from the spoliation which has made multi-millionaires of the few at a terrible cost to America's industrial millions. You can divide the "sound money" men into three classes: those whose interest it is to make money scarce and thereby enrich themselves at the cost of the happiness and prosperity to the people; their hirelings, and that vast throng of echoes who do no thinking for themselves. If one looks over the columns of the metropolitan press for one week he will be appalled by the number of suicides, the misery and wretchedness unveiled in panoramic view before his eyes. Our men by the millions are asking for work and finding none; the condition of our farmers is more deplorable today than ever before in the history of the republic; little children are forced to work in the great stores and their fathers are in the penitentiary in the open air, developing mentally, morally and physically; and being forced into these vast machine-like institutions, which not only dwarf individuality and prevent development of character, but render a large percentage of them practically incapable of earning living wages after life. Any one conversant with the decline of Rome after the fall of the Gracchi and the triumph of the patricians will see that history is repeating itself in our own republic. Hence, it is of paramount importance that every patriotic citizen, and especially every one who reveres the names of Jefferson and Jackson, should refuse to sever one hair's breadth from the cause of the people in this crucial hour, which may be justly termed the second Valley Forge of the republic.

B. O. FLOWER, Editor of The Arena.

In his Mexican letter to The Arena, above referred to, Justice Walter Clark, of the bench of the supreme court of North Carolina, said:

"I visited the Hercules Cotton mill, two miles south of the city. It is a large establishment, with 2,000 spindles and 1,100 looms, and is admirably managed. It has the latest machinery. I inquired the price paid for cotton, and was told 16 to 17 cents at the factory. Up in the spinning room, where it was produced, the price was 13½ to 14½ cents, and later on, at a cotton factory in the suburbs of Oaxaca, the price was 12½ cents. The superintendent informed me that they paid 18 to 19 cents. In the United States Consular Reports for September last our consul at Matamoros reports cotton selling to the factories at Monterey at 16 to 18 cents. On investigation I found all the prices about equal 13 cents in New Orleans, 12 cents in Mexico, 11 cents in Oaxaca, 10 cents in Queretaro and 18 to 19 cents at Oaxaca, and they pay the local producer the New Orleans price plus local freight and charges making 18 to 19 cents. Mexico does not produce enough cotton to clothe all her population. Her manufacturers buy in New Orleans the quality of cotton they wish to use. A few years ago, when their dollar and ours were equal, they paid on an average 13 cents in New Orleans and in the very same money, but owing to the increased enhancement in the value of our money, by manipulated legislation, this 13 cents, instead of being equal as it should honestly be to 12 cents in our money, is only equal to about 7 cents in our 'increased value' money. The direct loss to the cotton planter of the south is, therefore, \$30 per bale, or \$300,000 annual loss to the south on this one crop. The same is true of the wheat and corn of the west and all other crops—and when being sold in the market in Mexico in their currency, which has remained in value unchanged by legislation. The assertion about overproduction is a myth, as the countless thousands of half-clothed and half-fed people in the United States know only too well. The trouble is in the legislative increase of the value of the dollar made in order that those who live by clipping coupons from government, state and other bonds, and on the public taxes, may be twice as rich as formerly without any additional exertion. They are twice as rich with the labor of clipping only the same number of coupons."

That Wonderful Flop.

Secretary Smith put himself forward as a teacher of finance. Mr. Crisp quotes Smith's speech of two years ago, in which he asserts that a single gold standard would ruin the country. Smith now asserts that only a gold standard can save the country. He quotes the opinions of other men to sustain his position. Why should not Crisp quote Smith to show that Smith is wrong?

There Should Be No Delay.

From The Columbus Ledger-Sun.

Judge But should accede to the petition filed with him by the citizens of Talbot and Talbot county asking for a speedy trial of Dr. Ryder. The law's delays are the moving cause and the most fruitful source of wrongs. Here is a rare opportunity for impressing upon the people that justice can be swift and sure. This is an extreme case, and one in which the majesty of the law should at once make itself felt.

Not Wholly To Blame.

From The Jesup Sentinel.

The Savannah News in its issue succeeding the Crisp-Smith debate at Augusta, gave two columns of its valuable editorial space vainly endeavoring to "replant" Mr. Smith's speech in reply to Mr. Crisp with a little argument, the absence of which caused the speech to appear as a mere bludgeoning effort to defend his master. However, Smith is not wholly to blame—Clevelandism is a task for the best of them to persevere over.

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## CHAIRMAN CLAY

Replies To Many Inquiries from County Committees.

## STATE COMMITTEE'S ACTION

Clearly and Tensely Stated—The Instructions from the Party Through the Last Convention.

The following letter from Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, will be read with interest not only by the county chairmen to whom it is addressed, but by the members of the party generally:

The State Chairman's Letter.

To the Chairmen of the County Executive Committees—I am constantly being asked questions which I feel it my duty to answer through the public press. The letters are numerous that I have concluded to answer each and every question that has thus far been asked me as chairman of the democratic state executive committee.

1. I am asked whether any county in Georgia can hold a primary for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention on any other day and in any way than that prescribed by the state executive committee.

In answer I will state that the democratic executive committee for the state was instructed by the state convention, held in session in the city of Atlanta, to hold the democratic primaries to be held on the same day, and the committee, in pursuance of those instructions, passed a resolution that the primaries should be held on the 6th day of June for the purpose of electing delegates from each county to the state convention.

2. I am asked whether or not a mass meeting could be called for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention at a different time and in a different manner than that prescribed by the state executive committee.

4. I am asked this question by stating that to do so would be in violation of the instructions of the last state convention, which instructions were carried out by the state executive committee. These positive instructions simply have reference to the election of delegates to the state convention and to the members of the legislature or county officers.

3. I am asked time and again if the state committee ordered primary elections for county officers and members of the legislature on the same day, to-wit, the 6th of June.

5. I am asked if it is essential that democratic voters register in order to vote in the democratic primaries on the 6th of June.

In answer to this, I will say that the state committee decided to take no action in regard to the senatorial race, and concluded that this was a matter to be left to each county committee to settle for itself.

6. I am asked if it is essential that voters register this year in order to be able to vote in the elections in October, and whether or not voters who registered last year under local acts would be required to register this year in order to vote in the general elections. There is no provision made for furnishing lists and for paying the expenses of the same except for the general elections, consequently, the registration act itself does not provide for any registration in order to vote in the primaries, and in my opinion, it would not be necessary for a voter to register in order to vote in the democratic primaries, unless in such primaries the county executive committee should order otherwise, and if it does strike there it would be in violation of the party to require registration of voters in a primary election in June, when, in all probability, not one-fifth of the democratic voters of the state would be registered by that time. Certainly the state committee did not intend such to be the case.

7. I am asked if it is essential that voters register this year in order to be able to vote in the elections in October, and whether or not voters who registered last year under local acts would be required to register this year in order to vote in the general elections. There is no provision made for furnishing lists and for paying the expenses of the same except for the general elections, consequently, the registration act itself does not provide for any registration in order to vote in the primaries, and in my opinion, it would not be necessary for a voter to register in order to vote in the democratic primaries, unless in such primaries the county executive committee should order otherwise, and if it does strike there it would be in violation of the party to require registration of voters in a primary election in June, when, in all probability, not one-fifth of the democratic voters of the state would be registered by that time. Certainly the state committee did not intend such to be the case.

8. I am asked if it is essential that voters register this year in order to be able to vote in the elections in October, and whether or not voters who registered last year under local acts would be required to register this year in order to vote in the general elections. There is no provision made for furnishing lists and for paying the expenses of the same except for the general elections, consequently, the registration act itself does not provide for any registration in order to vote in the primaries



## THE GRAND JURY INDICTS COOPER

A True Bill Charging Him with Embezzlement Returned Yesterday.

HIS ARREST SOON FOLLOWED

He Gave Bond in the Sum of \$5,000 and Was Released.

COLLINS, FOLSOM, WEINMEISTER SURETIES

Mr. Cooper Took His Arrest Coolly and Stated That He Had Nothing To Say for Publication.

Under an indictment from the grand jury Mr. John Tyler Cooper, ex-county clerk, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of embezzlement.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Bailiff Bob Smith, who served it upon Mr. Cooper a few minutes after the indictment had been found. Mr. Cooper was immediately expecting the true bill, and he promptly accompanied the bailiff to the office of the sheriff, where he gave himself up.

A bond was immediately made out in the sum of \$5,000, and this was signed by Mr. James D. Collins, who accompanied Mr. Cooper to the sheriff's office.

Though the signature was considered to be very good, Mr. Cooper was asked to strengthen it by securing other signatures, and last night at 7 o'clock the bond was returned to Sheriff Barnes bearing the additional signatures of Messrs. L. B. Folsom and C. J. Weinmeister.

The bond was made returnable to the spring term of the criminal court, which is now in session, and it is probable that the case will be taken up among the first cases reached.

The matter of shortage was formally carried before the grand jury Thursday morning, and a session of that was called for yesterday. Several witnesses were subpoenaed, among the number being nearly all of the members of the board of county commissioners, including Treasurer Payne and Clerk Kontz.

A True Bill Returned.

During the session of the grand jury a number of witnesses were called in and asked to tell about the shortage.

The county commissioners testified that a shortage had been found in the accounts of Mr. Cooper, and that formal demand had been made, and no settlement effected.

The books of the county were then sent for and were placed before the grand jury for inspection.

Just about 12 o'clock the true bill was returned, and Solicitor Charley Hill held a conference with Judge Lumpkin.

The bench warrant was then issued, and the amount of the bond placed at \$5,000.

The warrant was then placed in the hands of Sheriff Barnes, who authorized Bailiff Bob Smith to make the arrest of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was arrested a few minutes later, and went to the office of the sheriff, where the bond was signed by himself and Mr. J. D. Collins.

Took His Arrest Quietly.

When Mr. Cooper was approached by Bailiff Smith he said nothing, but quietly walked down to the office of the sheriff, accompanied by the bailiff. Mr. Collins went with him, and as soon as the bond was signed they left the office together.

After his arrest Mr. Cooper stated that he had nothing to say for publication further than had been printed in the papers. He appeared perfectly indifferent to the matter, and gave no indication that he was in the least affected by the result of the investigation and the arrest which followed.

When the formal demand was made for the payment of the amount said to be short, Mr. Cooper stated to the finance committee that he acknowledged that the demand was formal and official, and indicated that it was but a policy that must be pursued in order to secure an indictment at the hands of the grand jury.

He had anticipated the arrest, and was quietly awaiting the appearance of the bailiff.

After bond had been furnished, he was upon the street in conference with his friends. The court will not convene until April 20th, one week from next Monday, and it is probable that by that time the entire books will have been thoroughly investigated and the exact amount of the shortage will have been reached.

No Action by the Board.

The board of county commissioners was not in session yesterday, and it is quite probable that nothing further will be done, as the investigation has been brought up to date. Clerk Kontz will carefully search through the books of the county and will doubtless have a full and complete report to make at the next meeting of the board.

Treasurer Payne was asked yesterday afternoon what he thought of the course the matter had taken. He replied that he was still firm in the opinion that he was in no wise responsible for the shortage or any part of it, and looked to the board to collect the money said to be due the county. He said that he had been presented with a statement showing a shortage of \$4,215.

"This statement I showed Mr. Cooper, and demanded that he pay over to me the amount. He said he would pay what he owed as soon as arrangements could be made. This is all that I have to say in regard to the matter, and here it rests."

The commissioners say that the matter is now in the hands of the courts, and that their duty was completed when they made demand and then carried it before the grand jury.

**Atticure**

The Great SKIN CURE

Instantly Relieves TORTURING SKIN DISEASES

And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths, with CUTICURA SOAP, applied to the affected parts (containing), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVER (the new blood purifier).

Bold throughout the world, and especially by English and American churches in all the principal cities. British depot, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole U.S.A. Agents, Dr. J.C. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

## A CARD FROM MR. KNOWLES

In Which He Refers to a Report Concerning His Candidacy.

Mr. Clarence Knowles, who is one of the candidates for the legislature from this county, yesterday issued the following address to the voters of the county. In presenting it for publication Mr. Knowles said:

"I have issued this address because I do not wish my position to be misunderstood, and I am informed that reports have been circulated which do me an injustice. I do not think that the people of Atlanta are prepared to ostracize any man politically for no other reason than because he belongs to a profession which has done, and is doing, so much for this city, as the insurance business. My desire to go to the legislature does not involve in any degree whatever any purpose on my part to introduce or to advocate any legislation in anywise affecting insurance interests. I do not propose to introduce any bill of that kind whatsoever, and as I show in my card any man in the field of the most honest competition in insurance, I want to see the gates thrown open to every solvent company which wants to do business here."

"I make this explanation simply as a matter of justice to myself and not for those who know me, because they will readily understand the injustice which the report does me. This statement is made simply for those who do not know me personally. I have long been a citizen of Atlanta and have taken a deep personal interest in the welfare of the city. I would esteem it an honor to represent the county in the general assembly, and I believe the voters of the county are entitled to the opinion that it will not be out of order for the county's representation to consist at least in part of business men. My card explains itself."

The card is as follows:

"To the Voters of Fulton County: A stupid and malicious attempt is being made to prejudice the voters of this county by circulating the report that I am running in the interests of insurance companies and for the express purpose of securing the repeal of the Venable bill and the enactment of such legislation as will decrease competition in fire insurance and increase the rates. It is even charged that the insurance companies have raised a fund to be expended in securing my election."

"These statements are as absurd as they are false. There is not an insurance company or association in this country which has sufficient interest in legislation in Georgia to contribute one cent to my election. The course they pursue in this and all other states is very simple. They naturally protest against any legislation which would, if passed, they conform their business to the requirements of the statute, and where this is impossible, they have the option of withdrawing."

"It is a fact: I am a successful insurance agent, and I am not attempting to influence legislation in their behalf. They have never had here or in any other southern state, a single bill introduced in their interest. This fact is attested in Georgia by the following letter from Comptroller General Wright:

"Dear Sir: In reply to your query, I beg leave to advise that since I have kept up with the bills introduced in the legislature touching the insurance interests of the state, and there has never been a bill proposed in the interests of or at the request of the insurance companies."

"Comptroller General Wright: The charge that if elected I would be able to influence legislation in the interests of the insurance companies is not only untrue, but it is a reflection on the existing laws and past legislation burdensome to the people is a tribute to my prospective legislative influence entirely undeserved, and something of a reflection on the 28 other members of the house and senate."

"I have no fight to make on the Venable bill. Under its operation the business of regularly authorized companies is not decreased and such insurers as desire to place their risks outside can do so under its provisions. The fact is, I favor absolute free trade in fire insurance services, and I am not in the least interested in the interests of any particular company."

"Now a word as to the magnitude of the insurance interests centered here. No single business or industry has done more to enrich the state and influence of Atlanta. There are fifteen fire insurance companies with general agencies here, and an equal number of life companies. The business of twelve southern states is reported to amount to more than \$5,000,000, and are collected and disbursed from here. Between three and four hundred men and their families are supported by this business, and spend their incomes here. Chicago is the only other city which has as many insurance departments as Atlanta. I cannot believe that connection with a business which brings so much to Atlanta will be regarded as a bar to political preferment."

"I desire to reiterate here what I have said from the inception of my candidacy. I am running as a business man in the interest of no faction, political or commercial, insurance or otherwise, and absolutely independent of pledges to any men or measures, except to vote for United States senator for such candidate as may be selected at the democratic primary. If elected I will be entirely untrammelled and free to act as my judgment dictates in the best interests of the county. If I lose the race on this basis I will at least retain my self-respect."

CLARENCE KNOWLES.

**THE BATTLE ABBEY.**

THE BIG MASS MEETING TO BE HELD NEXT MONDAY.

An Interesting Programme Has Been Arranged—Atlanta Battle Abbey Association To Be Formed.

The mass meeting to be held at the Columbia next Monday evening will be one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever held in Atlanta. The movement to secure the proposed battle abbey for Atlanta has struck a popular chord, and a great many are of the opinion that if the Atlanta people show the proper spirit the magnificent museum can be located here without any trouble.

The local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has been working assiduously for the movement and expect the hearty co-operation of every citizen. They realize that the abbey would be an ornament of which any city should be proud, and they are also of the opinion that Atlanta is entitled to it for many reasons.

The big mass meeting to be held Monday night is for the purpose of interesting the people of Atlanta in the movement and taking some definite steps towards securing the abbey for this city. Mr. Albert Howell, Sr., has charge of the meeting and has succeeded in arranging a decidedly interesting programme. There will be no charge for admission and everybody interested in the preservation of Confederate relics and the propagation of southern history is cordially invited to attend.

Some of the most popular and eloquent speakers in Atlanta have consented to make short addresses, and Colonel W. A. Hemphill will be master of ceremonies. Mr. William Owens will sing Captain Milledge's beautiful "Bugle Call" with full orchestra accompaniment, and the Fifth Regiment band will play a march adapted from the same piece by Westminster.

The occasion will also mark the organization of the Atlanta Battle Abbey Association and cards will be distributed through the audience for the convenience of those who wish to contribute to the movement by subscribing so much to the erection of the abbey. The local ministers will occupy seats on the stage, as well as the officers of the Sons of Veterans, the Confederate Veterans, and the Ladies' Memorial Association. The members of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will occupy the boxes.

The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock and everybody is requested to be seated by that time.

Will Give a Benefit.

The program of the benefit given by Jerome K. Jerome's latest production, will be given Monday evening, April 20th, at the Concordia Club, for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew congregation. The members of the cate are daily rehearsing and the performance is looked forward to with much interest.

## IT'S 14 YEARS OLD

Anniversary of the Spelman Seminary Celebrated Yesterday.

THE EXERCISES YESTERDAY

Three Congo Children Entertain by Their Songs—An Interesting Programme Rendered.

All day yesterday exercises of a great deal of interest were given at the Spelman seminary to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of that institution.

The Spelman seminary is one of the largest and most important colored institutions in the south. For fifteen years it has been educating and advancing the colored race in the south, and the effects of its good work have been felt all over the United States. It has turned out many teachers and missionaries, who by their incessant labor and untiring efforts, have made for themselves and the school from which they graduated a name that is a credit to the race.

Large crowds attended the exercises yesterday and some excellent talks were made, and some creditable papers read. The students of the seminary showed the public yesterday what they have been doing, and the teachers have every reason to be proud of the results that have been obtained by their patient and continual work.

The seminary has a faculty of thirty-nine of the best teachers to be obtained. There are at present 220 pupils in regular attendance.

The exercises of the day were opened by Miss C. A. Howard, of Lukouga, Africa, opened the conference. She is a graduate of the 17th class of the seminary and is now a missionary to the Congo Free State, being in Atlanta on a trip for her health. She was introduced by the principal of the school, Miss Giles.

She spoke of the organizers of the seminary, praising them very highly and thanking them for the means of giving her a chance to become educated and converted. She spoke principally of the missionary work in central Africa and gave some interesting accounts of the incidents that befell the whites who went into those wildernesses. She went to Africa in 1880 and in four and a half years she has seen fifty-seven missionaries die.

"In many places," she said, "the missionaries are persecuted terribly and their lives are in constant danger. They are at the schools the natives wish to be paid to attend the schools, thinking that they are conferring a great honor on the school by being present. This has been the case in the Congo Free State, and the men and women are easier reached."

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hymn followed by prayer. Mrs. H. R. Butler was first of the programme; she spoke on "Character Building at Spelman." In her talk Mrs. Butler told of the work of Mrs. S. B. Puckard and Miss H. E. Giles, two of the founders of the institution.

"The foundation for character building," she said, "is laid before the students enters the school. It is usually laid by the mother of the child and sometimes under very adverse circumstances. The good in a girl is nourished and cultivated while she is in the home. It is not the smart girl who tries the patience of the teachers, but it is those who have had no advantages and it is necessary that both teachers and pupils have a great deal of patience. The teachers' work is not by any means easy and they are often discouraged. Character building is a work of life. One teacher prepares the way, another sows the seed, and another watches the harvest. With anxious and careful eyes and the coming generations reap the benefit of the harvest."

She followed by a number of impromptu speakers who compared the school of Spelman seminary with that of other institutions, and Spelman was not hurt by the comparison. The class then sang an appropriate hymn, "Miss Groves" one of the teachers, spoke on the missionary spirit of Spelman. She dwelt at length on the self-denial of the teachers and founders of the school.

She spoke of the organizers of the seminary, praising them very highly and thanking them for the means of giving her a chance to become educated and converted. She spoke principally of the missionary work in central Africa and gave some interesting accounts of the incidents that befell the whites who went into those wildernesses. She went to Africa in 1880 and in four and a half years she has seen fifty-seven missionaries die.

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## WILL ELECT OFFICERS

City Guard Election Occurs Next

Tuesday Night.

CAPTAIN HOLLIS IN COMMAND

Mr. and Mr. C. G. Beck, as First Lieutenants, Will Lead the Popular Guard to Public Favor.

The City Guard will elect officers at a meeting to be held next Tuesday night.

The company has just re-elected and the new officers will start it off in active service again.

Captain J. B. Hollis will command the company.

C. G. Beck will be first Lieutenant.

The enlisted members of the company held a meeting at the armory last night and unanimously decided to elect Captain Hollis and Lieutenant Beck at the election to be held.

The selection of Captain Hollis to lead the company will be no surprise. His friends in the company would not have to be declared.

He has commanded the company since the company was organized.

They know him of old.

Lieutenant Beck held office at the time the company was organized in June, 1882.

The other officers of the company will be selected at a meeting to be held Monday night. When the time for the election comes Tuesday night the officers of the company will have been selected and the voting will be unanimous.

The Guard re-elected in the state service last Tuesday night. Over forty members of the company went back in the state service by signing the enrollment paper, and more have since agreed to sign it.

The old-time enthusiasm of the company has been revived, and the members hope to have as many as one hundred names on the rolls.

It is the purpose of the Guard to turn out a magnificent display on Monday day. It will be the first occasion on which they will appear in public as a regular military company since it left the state service four years ago, and the members have determined to make the display surpass anything ever attempted by it in point of numbers and neatness of appearance.

The old-time enthusiasm of the company showed itself at the meeting last night, and the boys resolved to demonstrate their enthusiasm on the first opportunity.

Will Go to the Top Again.

Which it became known several weeks ago that the Guard would again enter the state service the many hundreds of friends of the company who will enlist enough men to form the soldiers have enlisted and are about to elect officers to command them, their friends are happy. Many predict that the Guard will make its old place at the top notch of the local military.

The Guard desire to be allowed to begin their new service as an unattached company. They do not desire to enter the fifth regiment if the law will permit them serving the state without doing so. The governor has not yet made a decision about the request of the company.

If the company is denied the right to enter and serve as an unattached company, an effort will be made to organize a battalion within the company. The Guard members believe that within a week or two they will enlist enough men to form four companies of thirty men each, enough to make a battalion.

Captain Hollis won for himself the admiration of his men and the public when he formerly commanded the Guard. He is one of the most precise and efficient officers of military in the city. He is a thoroughly posted man on the Guard's rules and is well qualified for the office his associates will bestow upon him Tuesday night. He will lead the Guard to its old place in the estimation of the people.

Some Zouaves Changed.

Captain Amos Baker, of the Atlanta Zouaves, has appointed several non-commissioned officers of his company to fill vacancies. The changes were made a day or two ago.

Fred Kinnear has been appointed second lieutenant in the place of A. O. Marbut, recently elected to the office of first lieutenant.

Frank Crute is now third sergeant of the company, in place of George Kreis, deceased.

E. A. Williams is fifth sergeant in place of Frank Crute, promoted to third sergeant.

W. F. Steigitz is corporal in place of E. A. Williams, appointed to fifth sergeant.

The Zouaves are in splendid condition, and the company is making good preparations for the Memorial day exercises.

Colonel Candier has issued an order directing the companies of the Fifth regiment to wear white duck pants on Memorial day.

Her Eighth Husband.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Butte, Mont., April 8.—John H. Green, a mining man, told an attorney a remarkable story of his matrimonial experience with a handsome woman whom he married last September under the name of Gladys Southard, and who deserted him about three weeks ago, taking \$500 of his cash. Before leaving she had told him that she had another husband living, and after she left he started an investigation and discovered that she was her eighth husband, and that she was divorced from none.

The first trace he found of her was back on a farm near Butte. She was then thirty-two years old, when she married a widower named Ammerman, with several children, in six months she converted him and went to Des Moines and married one Cassage, with whom she lived for a year, and then ran away with a traveling man named Laseau, with whom she was married in Helena, Mont. He left her and she went to Portland, Ore., and married one Dayton, and subsequently, in the same city, married a man named Davenport. A few years later she turned up in Albany, Or., as the wife of a man named Ivey, and later as the wife of a sewing machine agent named Nelson at Portland.

She next turned up in Butte as a devout attendant at the Baptist church, where Green met her, and after a short acquaintance they were married. Green is seeking to have his marriage annulled.

From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune on medicine.

of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try a medicine called "FROM CHILDHOOD."

It was a small bottle, but it cured me. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease.

FROM CHILDHOOD.

Never fails to cure, even when other remedies have failed. It is a medicine that has been used for over thirty years, and has cured thousands of cases of eczema.

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FROM CHILDHOOD.

## THE PASSING THROG.

Mr. George C. Smith, the progressive mayor of Milledgeville, is enthusiastic over a delegate to the convention.

"Middle Georgia," he said, "will send people of the west. Our section has rather held back for some reason in advertising itself, but we will get together for the Chicago show. Of Milledgeville will urge the matter at once."

Mr. J. N. Talley, of Macon, is at the Kimball.

Judge John W. Akin, of Cartersville, came down yesterday to attend the session of the executive committee of the Georgia Bar Association.

Mr. J. C. Woodward, president of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college, at Milledgeville, is in the city.

A new star has shot up in the hotel horizon in the person of Mr. A. D. Maier, commercial man into one of the cleverest men in the country. The boys make special trips to hear his jokes. These stories are a combination of the wit of Bud Calhoun and the pungent anecdotes of Bud Calhoun. Road work turned him up to a high pitch and he spouts out his mirth gratis.

Among the prominent hotel arrivals yesterday was Mr. Lewis Leland, a cousin of the popular manager of the Kimball, and a member of that noted family of bonifaces that have been identified with nearly all the successful houses of the country. Mr. Leland is on a trip from Jacksonville, Fla., and has been the manager of the noted Windsor hotel of that place during the winter season.

Daniel Lane, president of the Cleveland National bank and one of the best known financiers of the Buckeye State, is stopping at the Kimball for a few days, en route from an extended trip through the south.

Mr. E. E. Hooker, probably the largest wholesale grocer of Richmond, Va., and a merchant of high standing at Virginia's capital, is in the city, stopping at the Aragon for a few days.

Mr. D. A. Thompson, of Charlotte, is at the Aragon. Mr. Thompson has been largely instrumental in developing the region of that part of his state open to immigration, and has exerted himself on all occasions to induce the tide of western immigration to turn toward the land of flowers and sunshine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leake, prominent in the circles of Richmond, Va., are in the city, and are stopping at the Aragon.

Mr. W. A. Wilder, of Macon, is stopping at the Aragon. Mr. Wilder is also Mr. E. J. Denson, auditor of the Macon and Birmingham railway and one of the best known railroad men in that section of the country.

Mr. W. E. Travis, of Chicago, a large meat contractor for Uncle Sam, has a man of large business interests all over the country, is stopping at the Aragon.

Among the arrivals at the Kimball yesterday were: James S. Miller, of Dallas, Texas; E. L. Davis, of Dallas; William Dummert, of New York city; C. E. Lenson, of Chicago; W. R. Harrar, of Philadelphia; John Hart, of Union Point, and G. Goldsmith, of New York.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Kimball yesterday were: George H. Walters, of Bowling Green, Ky.; J. M. Sheets, of Nashville, Tenn.; B. D. Nagelsdale and wife, of Conway, Ga.; J. A. Baugh, of Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. Noel, of Cartersville; G. H. Miller, of Chattanooga, and W. L. Welker, wife and daughter, of Knoxville.

Mr. W. J. Walton, a prominent Philadelphian, registered at the Aragon yesterday, and will be in the city for a few days.

Alexander L. Lopez, wife and son, are stopping at the Aragon, as also are Miss Johnson, of Chicago; Dr. Mary F. Henderson, of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary E. Henderson, of Chicago.

Ben C. Smith, wife and child, of Boston, are stopping at the Aragon.

Dr. George F. Winslow, wife and children, are stopping at the Aragon for several days.

Dr. Winslow is medical inspector of the United States army and has just returned from a southern trip in his official capacity.

Mr. H. C. Wadsworth, a prominent insurance man of Hartford, Conn., is at the Aragon, as also are E. E. Bland and P. Donehue, of the same place, and B. H. Brown, of North Carolina.

Charles L. Davis, the popular proprietor of the Warm Springs hotel, at Warm Springs, Ga., is in the city, and is stopping at the Marion.

Among the prominent arrivals at the Hotel Marion yesterday were: Rev. John B. Turpin, of Americus; J. A. Howard, of Danville, Va.; Thomas F. Green, John G. Pitman, of Athens; A. Starr, of Knoxville; C. W. Hinsdale, of Abbeville, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen McCoy and daughter, Miss Minnie, of Orleans, Ind.; M. H. Bernstein, of Baltimore, and R. H. Mitchell, of Winston, N. C.

It is pretty generally conceded that Judge W. C. Adamson, of Carroll county, will be in the race for congress this fall. While he has not yet made an official announcement it is known that his friends throughout the fourth district are actively at work in his interest.

Judge Adamson has been besieged to become a candidate by a large number of his ardent friends throughout the district, and he has had the matter under consideration for several weeks. Many petitions have been presented to him, asking him to become a candidate and the announcement of his decision will be awaited with much interest by the democrats of his district. Judge Adamson is widely known throughout, not only the fourth district, but the entire state. He is a man of high character, and has been a member of the Georgia bar since 1868. He represented the state jointly with Colonel N. J. Hammond in the recent convict investigation high court, and that work he attained distinction. A great part of the labor of making out the state's case fell upon his shoulders, and he won honors as the investigation proceeded.

That the friends of Judge Adamson are actively looking out for his interests is evidenced by the statement of Hon. J. H. Daniel, of Heard county, while in the city yesterday. Mr. Daniel is an ex-member of the legislature. He represented Heard county in the house of representatives several terms and was at one time a member of the state senate.

Mr. Daniel is a warm friend of Judge Adamson and is as good as said that Judge Adamson would be in the race.

"Judge Adamson," he said, "is a progressive democrat, and he is able to hold his own anywhere you put him. He is an able debater and a clear logician. He has had a wide experience and has always been a close observer, making his qualifications for congressional honors a natural result. He is a brainy young man and is the equal of any in the district. With Judge Adamson in the house the interests of the people of the fourth will be well cared for. He has often been the people on the currency question and all other public questions."

Doesn't Know How He Stands.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.).

After comparing his professions on the silver question with his record in congress, Mr. McKinley must be nearly as much puzzled on the question where he stands as the rest of the country.

## TO SAT CARR'S LIFE

His Attorneys Argue the Application for a Writ of Lunacy.

NO DECISION WAS REACHED

Ordinary Calhoun Has Taken the Matter Under Advice Until Next Wednesday.

The application for a writ of lunacy which was filed several days ago by Attorneys Arnold & Arnold in behalf of Alex Carr was argued yesterday afternoon before Ordinary Calhoun.

The argument was conducted by the attorneys of Carr and the state was represented by Solicitor Charles Hill. The application was filed several days ago, and Judge Calhoun appointed yesterday afternoon for the hearing of the writ.

Attorney Reuben Arnold stated that Carr had become insane and under the law he was allowed another trial. Judge Calhoun said he did not know the law exactly on the matter, as there was but one reference to the question made in the code, and that was contained in making the writ of lunacy, and he was not prepared to decide the matter.

Solicitor Charles Hill, representing the state, said he had no objection to another trial being granted, and he would not fight the writ, as he desired Carr to have all the justice that was to be allowed under the law.

The argument was concise and to the point, but very brief, as the application was read and then the sections of the code prescribing the grounds under which a writ of lunacy may be issued were referred to in 166, in which the law provides that a prisoner or convict who becomes insane after sentence has been passed upon him is to be tried again on a writ of lunacy.

The meaning of the Section.

The section which has been made the basis of the application for a new trial is apparently susceptible of several interpretations, and on account of its vagueness the ordinary has reserved his opinion in the matter.

The section is as follows:

"If after any convict shall have been sentenced to the punishment of death he shall become insane, the sheriff of such county, with concurrence and assistance of the ordinary, shall summon a jury of twelve men to inquire into such insanity; and if it be found by the inquiry that such convict is insane, the sheriff shall suspend the execution of the sentence directing the death of such convict and make report of such inquiry and the suspension of the execution to the presiding judge of the court, who shall cause the same to be entered on the books of the superior court of the county where the death sentence was pronounced, and the same shall be a bar to the execution of the sentence at such time and place as the said judge shall direct."

The application for a writ of lunacy was made by Attorneys Arnold & Arnold after a conference with both the governor and attorney general, and the ordinary said that the writ will be in the court of ordinary.

The day of execution is April 26th, and unless some action is taken between now and then, Carr will doubtless hang. It is hardly probable that action will be postponed, as both Judge Calhoun and the governor, as well as the attorneys of Carr, are anxious to have the matter disposed of at once.

Reserved His Decision.

After hearing the argument, Judge Calhoun stated that he wished to take the matter under advisement and desired to reserve his opinion until he had carefully considered the question.

"The section is not clear in my mind," said he yesterday, "and I do not like to pass on any question until I feel perfectly satisfied. I will, therefore, reserve my ruling in this matter on next Wednesday, April 15th."

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## HIGH INTO THE AIR

A Seven Story Office Building To Be Erected on Pryor Street.

## TO BE AN IMPOSING STRUCTURE

Mr. George S. Lowndes Has Decided To Erect a Handsome Building at Once.

A seven-story office building of pressed brick, stone and granite will be erected at once by Mr. George S. Lowndes, on North Pryor street, just below the First Methodist church.

The plans have been drawn and are now ready to be let to the contractor and work will be begun in a few days on the structure.

The building will be used for stores on the first floor and for offices on all the floors above. It will be fitted with all the most modern improvements and will be one of the most elegant and substantial in the city. The present frame cottage is to be torn down and work on the new skyscraper will be started just as soon as the ground can be cleared of the present building.

The front of the building will be of iron, stone and plate glass for the first floor. There will be a vestibule entrance, and on either side of the doors will be a large room, which will be arranged for stores. Leading from the main entrance will be a corridor or wide hall, which will end at the elevator. There will be entrances from the hall into the storerooms as well as from the sidewalk and every convenience will be added that will in any wise make the building comfortable.

The building from the first floor to the top will be of Chickamauga stone and red pressed brick, finished off with appropriate terra cotta ornaments and capped with a heavy and ornamental cornice of handsome design. Running from the ground to the top will be a series of large bay windows, which will extend out from the walls several feet.

## Will Be Seven Stories High.

The new building is to be a sky scraper and will be almost as high as the Equitable building, the ground is a little higher at that point of the street than it is further down. The structure will be higher than the Grand opera house and about as tall as the Aragon hotel.

The floors will be reached by means of an electric elevator which will land near the center of the ground floor in the main vestibule. This elevator is to be the most improved pattern and will be modeled after the swiftest of the carriers now in use in some of the largest buildings in New York and Chicago.

The floors will be of marble and tile and in the halls and ground floor rooms marble tiling will be used as a baseboard around the edges of the floor.

On the top floor will be the lavatories, but on each floor will be toilet rooms for the accommodation of the tenants. The building will be heated with steam and lighted with electricity, and will be one of the best arranged and most handsome in the south.

## Will Begin Work at Once.

The frame building now occupying the lot will be torn away and room will be made for the new building. The lot is situated just below the First Methodist church and is on the west side of the street, fronting almost opposite the Bachelor's Domain.

Work will be started by the First Methodist church, and in a few days the foundation will be ready for the first floor. The structure has been contemplated by Mr. Lowndes for several weeks and he has been working up the plans which were accepted by Mr. Lowndes this morning. Everything is now ready and the specifications are complete, and as soon as the ground can be prepared the work on the new building will be started and hurried along as rapidly as possible.

The building will be one of the hand-

somet in the city and will be an ornament to the section of the city where it will be located. The floors above the ground floor will be used for offices and there will be a number of large rooms on each floor.

## WILL BE FAIR TODAY.

## The Weather Synopsis and Forecast for Today.

The mean temperature in Atlanta yesterday was 61 degrees, which was 17 degrees warmer than the previous day. The maximum temperature registered 78 degrees, which is the warmest so far this month.

The reports received by the weather bureau last night indicate that it will be a warm, or probably a little warmer, today. It was yesterday. The warm area extends throughout the entire west and southwest, the hottest locality being in the vicinity of Omaha, Neb., where at the hour of observation last night, the mercury registered 82 degrees and some time during the day it was as high as 88 degrees.

A little rainfall was reported from any of the regular weather bureau stations yesterday. Washington forecast for Georgia today, Fair.

## Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature ..... 61  
Highest temperature ..... 78  
Lowest temperature ..... 40  
Precipitation ..... 0.00  
Deficiency since January 1st ..... 8.74  
GEO. W. E. HUNT  
Local Forecast Official.

## WILL MARCH TO CAMP.

## Fifth Regiment Will Tramp Over Rusty Roads to Griffin.

The Fifth regiment will march to the encampment at Griffin, it is announced. The encampment will open in June. The regimental officers have decided to march down the country roads and go into the tents.

It is a distance of forty-three miles and the road to the encampment is direct and is very good. It lies along the Central railroad track the entire distance. It will be a hot and dusty march, but the soldier boys will stand it like warriors.

The military spirit is nowhere stronger than it is in this regiment. The soldiers are all anxious to engage in any soldierly enterprise which will increase their fitness as soldiers. Nothing could better improve the training and discipline of the soldiers than these long and difficult marches. They more nearly approximate actual service than any other service in which the volunteer soldiers engage and add vastly to the fitness of soldiers.

The march will be a striking feature of the encampment, and it will prepare the military boys for the hardships that will follow at the camp.

## WILL LAY THE PIPE.

## Important Link of Water Main Will Soon Be Down.

The water board met in special session yesterday morning and acted on several matters. The board was called to order by Mr. Park Woodward, was directed to go ahead with the laying of the big main on Pryor street, the money for which was set aside by the council at its last meeting. A two-inch main will be put down from Pryor street to the main trunk pipe at Peachtree and church streets. The work will begin at once.

## HE WANTED BOTTLES.

## Wesley Scandrick's Adventure in Trying To Get Them.

Wesley Scandrick, a negro, walked into the Bank saloon under the Temple Court and asked the bartender for a bottle of wine. The bartender, who was a white man, refused to give him a bottle. Scandrick then went to the door and tried to get away with some empty bottles. He was caught in the act by the bartender, Harry Spillman, who struck him, so it was alleged by the negro.

Scandrick swore out a warrant against the bartender for assault and battery and the case was heard in the afternoon by Justice Landrum, who after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case, dismissing Scandrick with a sharp reprimand to the negro.

## REV. CARTER'S WORK

Friendship Baptist Church Pastor Celebrates His Anniversary

## FOURTEEN YEARS OF HIS LABOR

Governor Atkinson and Mayor King Made Speeches at a Colored Celebration Thursday Night.

Fourteen years ago today Rev. E. R. Carter took charge of the welfare of the Friendship Baptist church, colored, and his anniversary is now celebrated for the second time within that period of long and faithful service. The anniversary will be celebrated today.

Starting as it did its first service in an old abandoned box car, near the present tabernacle, it has grown until today it occupies one of the most valuable church properties of Atlanta in the colored religious denomination.

From a congregation of twenty-five it has increased at such a rate that today it is the largest colored Baptist congregation in Atlanta, numbering more than 2,500 worshippers.

In 1870 the box car was used for the first service and in 1879 a building was secured at the corner of Markham and Haynes street, where the little congregation worshipped until they secured the present edifice, at the corner of Mitchell and Haynes streets.

In 1882, mainly through the past pastor of the First Baptist church, Dr. Hornaday, a large part of the property of the church was sold and the church was moved to its present location on the corner of Mitchell and Haynes streets.

During his service he has been the cause of working many reforms in the church. He has been the originator in many church societies of a charitable nature and all the time is engaged in doing good work for the sick and aged. One monument to his charitable endeavors is the aged home located near the church, which consists of two frame cottages, containing nine rooms, which is used as a haven of refuge for the aged members of his flock who, when worn out with the labors of their calling, can go there and rest until they are able to resume their work, when others are always ready to take their places.

There are always from twenty-five to thirty of these old colored women in the home, and at one time a number of an institution can be readily seen. The ground belongs to the church and covers an area that is of ample dimensions for the erection of a building of any size when the funds of the church will permit.

During the incumbency of the present pastor there have been over 1,000 baptisms, and the church has been the cause of many conversions. The church is a model of order and discipline, and the members are all anxious to engage in any soldierly enterprise which will increase their fitness as soldiers.

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## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## Issues at Stake.

Portland, Oregon, April 5, 1896.—Editor Constitution: The nation is listening to the Crisis-Sinclair debate.

The issue between the nub of the silver problem—should be plainly put and kept to the front, viz: "Shall we restore the value of our cotton and corn and of all our products and property by reducing the standard of value, the gold dollar?"

The able letter of Chief Justice Walter Clark, of North Carolina, in the March, 1895, Arena, recounting his recent visit to Mexico, shows plainly that our standard of value—our dollar—has doubled in the past few years by legislation. It was only equal in value then to the Mexican dollar. Now it will buy two of them, yet the Mexican dollar will still buy as much property in Mexico as ever. By the simple device of doubling our standard of value, the silver dollar has robbed the nation of half its property values and ruined the proudest and most enlightened people on earth. The half-breeds, mestizos, Indians and negroes of Mexico are rising in the scale of wages, their land is rising in value, their industry is all prosperous, their standards are the same as in 1893. None of their railroads, telegraphs, mines, sugar plantations, etc., are rushing over and engaging in every enterprise; the capitalists are investing their money in the silver dollar. The half-breeds, mestizos, Indians and negroes of Mexico are rising in the scale of wages, their land is rising in value, their industry is all prosperous, their standards are the same as in 1893. None of their railroads, telegraphs, mines, sugar plantations, etc., are rushing over and engaging in every enterprise; the capitalists are investing their money in the silver dollar.

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## A Doctor

"If physicians would more generally use Warner's Safe Cure, a large amount of suffering, life and money would be spared."

JNO. L. ELSWORTH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## A Preacher

"In the cure of Bright's disease, the effects wrought by this remedy seem to be little less than miraculous."

REV. C. A. HARVEY, D. D., Washington, D. C.

## An Engineer

"Constant traveling as engineer on the Fitchburg Railway brought on disease of the kidneys, but I was entirely cured by using Warner's Safe Cure."

JAS. M. DUSEN, Fitchburg, Mass.

## A Banker

"Having used Warner's Safe Cure with great benefit, I cheerfully recommend it to sufferers from kidney and liver complaint."

THOS. G. HENSEY, Banker, Washington, D. C.

## A Lawyer

"I was entirely cured of serious kidney trouble by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and enabled to resume my court and office practice."

JNO. M. EDGE, Attorney-at-Law, Douglasville, Ga.

## A Wife

"Warner's Safe Cure saved my life when I was terribly run down in health. I strongly recommend it to ladies suffering from female weakness, as I know it will cure them as it cured me."

MRS. C. SHIPPERLY, Saratoga, Springs, N. Y.

## An Editor

"After suffering for two years from kidney troubles and spending hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, I obtained speedy relief by using Warner's Safe Cure."

MILES O'REILLY, City Editor Labor Echo, Hot Springs, Ark.

## A Merchant

"I can cheerfully recommend Warner's Safe Cure as an effectual remedy for that run-down, depressed feeling so common in the spring of the year."

C. H. KENNEDY, Villisca, Iowa.

## JAPANESE PEOPLE'S CURE

Will cure all kinds of Piles. Why suffer with this terrible disease? We give written guarantee. If not cured, we refund the money. If cured, we will give you a receipt of proof. The Japanese People's Cure, St. Paul, Minn.

HANNAH, LUCAS & CO., Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

The Free Kindergarten Association, of which Mrs. Nellie Peters Black is now president, gave an entertainment to the little ones of the kindergarten classes. The occasion was the Easter season, each child being presented with colored Easter eggs as souvenirs. Light and delicious refreshments were served. The children sang and recited and the affair was a happy one for the little ones. A great deal of interest is developing in the kindergarten and the ladies graciously acknowledge donations from Mrs. J. M. High, Dr. Bratton and Mr. Z. B. Felzer.

The success of yesterday's entertainment is largely due to Mrs. Mary Barnett, chairman of the entertainment committee. She was present and was assisted in the entertainment by Miss Goldsmith, Kathleen Jones, Miss Hammond and Miss Langston. The children sang and recited and the affair was a happy one for the little ones. A great deal of interest is developing in the kindergarten and the ladies graciously acknowledge donations from Mrs. J. M. High, Dr. Bratton and Mr. Z. B. Felzer.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association met yesterday in the parlors of the association rooms. Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, the popular and successful president, presided. The meeting was a very successful one and the proceeds of the last entertainment given by the auxiliary and twenty new members were added to the organization.

Another entertainment will be given in May, probably the first week, for the benefit of the library and the ladies will make it an affair of the highest order.

The Friday Evening Club met yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Jack Cutler's, at the Linden. A most enjoyable game was played and delicious refreshments were served. The first prize, a dozen dollars, was won by Mrs. W. B. Swift. The second prize, a white gauze fan with silver spangles, was won by Mrs. Bailey Thomas. Mrs. W. B. Swift, Mrs. Swift, the second prize, a white gauze fan with silver spangles, was won by Mrs. Bailey Thomas. Mrs. W. B. Swift, Mrs. Swift, the second prize, a white gauze fan with silver spangles, was won by Mrs. Bailey Thomas.

Friday night Captain and Mrs. Edmund Leighton Tyler entertained a delightful party of ten at dinner. The decorations were beautiful and the refreshments were artistic in their arrangement. A Dresden lamp in the center of the table had a shade of pink silk rose leaves. The tiny shades on the cut glass candelabras were of pink silk buds, while the center piece and serviettes were of white bolting cloth exquisitely painted in pink roses. Silver bowls of pink roses were gracefully placed about the table and the menu cards were decorated with pink flowers. The guests of the occasion were: Mr. and Mrs. William Knowles, Dr. and Mrs. George Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Eugene Spalding and Mr. Willis Bell.

Miss Bennie Fontaine, of Columbus, who has been spending the winter in New York with her aunt, Mrs. Alexander, came south yesterday and is the guest of Miss Minnie Fontaine.

Miss Alene Walker, of Monroe, entertained quite a charming party at her home last week. Among the number were Misses Florie Henderson, Nell Womack, Ruth Sanders, Covington, Miss Fattie Mai Mitchell, Atlanta; Lucy Elvins, Dalton; Lewis Smith, Jim Neice, Macon; John McRae, Joe Hines, Oxford.

Proof Positive. John Bull denies that he has bought another slice of Africa. Well, Bull should be given the benefit of the doubt. He certainly is not over-fond of buying what can be obtained in other ways.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Every Moment is precious. It secures the priceless American Encyclopedia. See advertisement on another page.

FOR LEASE—One four story brick stand-up building, one hundred feet from the corner of Peachtree and Pine streets. Will improve to meet the wants of permanent lease. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 302, Cincinnati, O. sat sun 21

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT—One first-class ten-room house, newly papered and painted; every convenience; delightful neighbors. No. 15 Highland avenue. Apply to A. McD. Wilson, 65 and 67 North Broad street. apr 4-11

PERSONAL. R. T. MOORE, No. 8 West Ellis street, expert accountant, books opened and closed, intricate accounts adjusted; references. apr 10-11

LOST. Thursday, tallman's skin card case, white lining, containing card bearing my name. Return to Hotel Marion and receive reward. Miss Ans.

COLLECTIONS. SEND YOUR POSTAGE STAMPS TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSTITUTION, 115 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them, they are sold without further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collect made easy. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.

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